

1. (First Amended) A method of determining the effectiveness of a composition to inhibit herpes simplex virus infection reactivation, comprising the steps of:

- a) obtaining one or more animals;
- b) creating an abrasion on the animal;
- c) inoculating the animal with herpes simplex virus, without having prior thereto exposed the animal to localized radiation, by application of a composition comprising herpes simplex virus to the abrasion, thereby resulting in a primary herpes simplex virus infection in the animal;
- d) allowing the abrasion to heal and the primary herpes simplex virus infection to resolve;
- e) administering a composition to be tested for inhibition of herpes simplex virus infection reactivation to the animal;
- f) exposing the area of abrasion to radiation; and
- g) determining whether the herpes simplex virus infection is reactivated.

2. (First Amended) A method of determining the effectiveness of a composition to inhibit herpes simplex virus infection, comprising the steps of:

- a) obtaining one or more animals;
- b) administering a composition to be tested other than inactivated herpes simplex virus for inhibition of herpes simplex virus infection to the animal;
- c) creating an abrasion on the animal;
- d) inoculating the animal with herpes simplex virus by application of a composition comprising herpes simplex virus to the abrasion; and
- e) determining whether a herpes simplex virus infection resulted.

4. (First Amended) A method of determining an effective dose of a composition to inhibit herpes simplex virus reactivation, comprising the steps of:

- a) obtaining two or more animals;
- b) creating an abrasion on each animal;

- c) inoculating each animal with herpes simplex virus, without having prior thereto exposed the animals to localized radiation, by application of a composition comprising herpes simplex virus to the abrasion, thereby resulting in a primary herpes simplex virus infection in each animal;
- d) allowing the abrasion of each animal to heal and the primary herpes simplex virus infection to resolve;
- e) administering to each animal a selected dose of a composition to inhibit herpes simplex virus infection reactivation;
- f) exposing the area of abrasion of each animal to radiation; and
- g) determining the rate of reactivation of the herpes simplex virus infection for each selected dose.

5. (First Amended) A method of determining the effectiveness of an ultraviolet protectant, comprising the steps of:

- a) obtaining one or more animals;
- b) creating one or more abrasions on the animal;
- c) inoculating the animal with herpes simplex virus, without having prior thereto exposed the animal to localized radiation, by application of a composition comprising herpes simplex virus to the abrasion, thereby resulting in a primary herpes simplex virus infection in the animal;
- d) allowing the abrasion to heal and the primary herpes simplex virus infection to resolve;
- e) administering an ultraviolet protectant to the animal;
- f) exposing the area of abrasion to ultraviolet radiation; and
- g) determining whether the herpes simplex virus infection is reactivated.

6. (First Amended) The methods of any of claims 1, [2,] 3, 4 or 5 wherein the abrasion is a superficial dermabrasion.

8. (First Amended) The method of any of claims 1, [2,] 3, 4 or 5 wherein the herpes simplex virus is herpes simplex virus-1 (HSV-1) or herpes simplex virus-2 (HSV-2).

Add the following new claims:

--16. The method of claim 2 wherein the abrasion is a superficial dermabrasion.

17. The method of claim 2 wherein the herpes simplex virus is herpes simplex virus-1 (HSV-1) or herpes simplex virus-2 (HSV-2).--